

THE HERALD.

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SUNDAY, March 27, 1892.

FAITH AND LOYALTY.

Mormons and the Government Authorities.

We believe there are no where in the Union a more loyal people than the Latter-day Saints. They know no other country except this. They expect to live and die on this soil. To be at peace with the government and in harmony with their fellow-citizens who are not of their faith, and to share in the confidence of the government and people, our people have voluntarily put aside something which all their lives they have believed to be a sacred principle. As shepherds of a patient and suffering people, we ask amnesty for them, and pledge our faith and honor for their future.

WILFRED WOODRUFF, H. J. GRANT, GEORGE Q. CANNON, JOHN HENRY SMITH, JOSEPH F. SMITH, JOHN W. TAYLOR, LEONARD SNOW, M. W. MEHILL, MILDRED FRANCHER, ANTHONY H. LUND, FRANCIS M. LYMAN, ABRAHAM H. CANNON, FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS, SALT LAKE, December 19, 1891.

To the President:

We have the honor to forward herewith a petition signed by the president and most influential members of the Mormon church. We have no doubt of its sincerity and no doubt that it is intended in absolute good faith. The signers include some who were most determined in adhering to their religious faith while polygamy, either mandatory or permissive, was one of its tenets, and they are men who would not lightly pledge their faith and honor to the government or subscribe to such a document without having fully resolved to make their words good in letter and spirit.

Signed by A. L. THOMAS, Governor; CHARLES B. ZANE, Chief Justice; Commissioners CODY, SANDERS and ROBERTSON, and Judges MINK, BLACKBURN and ANDERSON.
 SALT LAKE, December 2, 1891.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

The indications furnished by the United States agricultural department through Mr. Kerkham in San Francisco.

For Utah—Fog, followed by rain; warmer Sunday; cooler Monday.

SILVER AND LEAD.

Bar silver was quoted in New York yesterday at 67.

Lead, \$4.50.

There's a heap of difference between Reed and right.

ALGER in his electioneering tour is determined to get the benefit of the long haul.

NAVIGATION is closed at Chicago on account of a two-story house sliding into a sewer.

When HARRISON invites Quay to a state dinner it would be well to see that the shakelaves are not too sharp.

It looks as though the "sturdy growth" of Senator CHAMBERLAIN's cute little boom had had all the bark peeled off of it.

From present appearances HARRISON will be nominated at Minneapolis before the janitor can take the shutters down.

The New South Wales laborers of Sydney are demanding "work or bread" for their families. But, how is it about themselves?

It appears an effort was made to coax Governor HOOD up to the Texas Senatorial trough, but he didn't want any of the chicken pie.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS has our "release" on publishing the remainder of the DRYDOX-BORROW scandalous correspondence. The country cries precociously.

ROCHEFORT, the French sensational editor, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for libel. Senator QUAY, then, is not the only victim of the persecutions of the press.

THE NOODLE epidemic has broken out in the eastern cities, chiefly among aldermen, worse than the grip, and those who have not yet displayed the symptoms, refuse to be inoculated.

VON BOSS is the name of the new German minister of ecclesiastical affairs. If he could do a little boasting over the Emperor's religious zeal he would assist in quieting matters.

THE OHIO House of Representatives has passed its congressional gerrymander, but the Senate has one of its own, which is different. The old SHERMAN trouble is at the bottom of the difficulty.

A DIME museum freak in St. Louis died from overloading his stomach with carpet tacks and other hardware. The lack of question, however spelled, is intimately related to the digestion of the American people.

YALE and HARVARD get down to a square game when they indulge in talking matches against one another, face to face. The students of both institutions have lately been indulging too much in red paint demonstrations.

IT APPEARS that some of the boys at Cambridge have been talking rather sadly about President ELIOT's behavior in Salt Lake, and threatening to have any Mormon colony they may discover among the students. These youngsters ought to be spanked and put in their little crunche-beds without their suppers.

MATERIAL OF OUR CITIZEN.

The Cleveland Plaindealer of a few days since, referring to the tendency to an accumulation of population in cities, notes as singular that "the largest proportion of urban residents to the total should be shown by the newest nation of all"—Australia.

Thus in a population of 3,215,000, grown practically in half a century, Melbourne has 455,000 out of 1,140,000 in the whole province of Victoria, which is as large as New York and Kentucky combined. New South Wales has 1,134,000 inhabitants, of whom 830,000 live in Sydney. And so on through all the provinces.

It is an interesting fact in sociology that large cities cannot maintain themselves without constant accessions from the outside. Their populations are not self-perpetuating. The losses by death and removal exceed the gain by natural increase, and if there were not continual gains from the outside all the large cities of the world would become what so many capitals of ancient empires have become—desertions. Favorably located cities not only draw additions from the surrounding country, but attract them from other parts of the world, also. This is why the larger the population of a city is the greater number of nationalities it represents.

But whilst this property of attraction is a source of power and wealth, it may involve grave difficulties, for it may bring in new elements of population faster than they can be assimilated. It is best for the cause of public order and good government that every large city should possess a large, robust and patriotic native element to do the assimilating work—to swallow the new accessions, as it were, digest them, transform them and convert them into reliable national material. This is the case with all large cities in old countries which population moves from; but in the nature of things it cannot be the case with cities in attractive and prosperous new countries which population moves into. London is always overwhelmingly English, though persons from every nation and clime forever swarm in its streets. Paris is overwhelmingly French, Berlin German, and Naples Italian. The great cities of this country are not overwhelmingly American. What may be the American element does not even predominate in New York, nor in Chicago, nor in Boston.

THE TARIFF IN THE ISSUE.

There is one thing that the action in the lower House of Congress last Friday on the silver bill will do. It will remove the silver question from among the issues to be fought out in the next presidential campaign. However much a strong party in the United States may desire the free coinage of silver, and however much they would like to make it an issue in the national contest the country is not yet prepared to give it that prominence; that is, if we may take the action of the Representatives as reflecting the wishes of their respective constituents, and we think that a pretty safe thing to do. The silver question out of the way, it will leave tariff reform in all the bolder relief as the great issue between the parties for the campaign of 1892. Democrats will hail that issue with satisfaction, for it is one which involves not only the prosperity of the country, but which goes to the fundamental principles of the respective parties, and is, under a changed form, the battle field of liberty and authority. By that we mean this: Authority, that is, government, whether personified under the name of emperor, king, parliament, or ruling aristocracy, has ever needed means with which to carry on the legitimate affairs of government as well as to embellish its splendor, and live together with the individuals or classes it has favored in ease and luxury. To accomplish this, since it produces nothing of itself, it of necessity has to impose taxes, in some way or other, on the people living within its jurisdiction. In this tax-paying, government exercises its very highest prerogative. We know of no higher exercise of authority than that which goes to men and takes from them that which they have earned by hard and honest toil, or by skill and bold enterprise. As we know that the higher exercise of authority than that of taxation, so we know of nothing which so nearly touches the interests of the people as the exercise of that same authority, hence it has been upon this issue that the battle of liberty has been fought out. Kings have demanded money from the people to carry on unjust wars, to gild thrones with needless splendor, to keep up courts in senseless grandeur or make wealthy unworthy favorites. These things become unbearable, until the people revolted against the exercise of this high authority, and the sentiment that the people ought not to be taxed without their consent, crystallized into a recognized principle of human right, and through it the masses have learned that they can control the government, and being able to control it, the great truth has dawned upon the minds of the most intelligent nations that government is not the master, but the servant of the people.

Where taxation is direct, where the collector comes into the homes of the people and there levies and collects the tax, all that we have said about taxation being the highest exercise of authority is plain enough; but when that same authority is exercised in an indirect manner some people seem not to see that it is the same exercise of authority. Only let the exercise of authority be indirect—though the result be the same—and there are people who lose sight of the obviousness of the transaction altogether. Just keep the assessor and collector out of the house, and let the tax be collected by a smiling, sweet-scented clerk in our great retail establishments, or by some pleasing, manly looking fellow who sells us our plums and wafers at the hardware houses, and they are not taxed at all! But as a matter of fact, whether the tax be collected by an officer of the government or by the dry-goods clerk or by the wagon driver, in its results it is the same; it is a burden on the industry of the people, and a question in which above all other questions, they are interested.

That the tariff is a tax is so self-evident a proposition that it needs no argument to demonstrate it. Being a tax, for government to pass tariff laws is the same as passing tax laws, and is the exercise of the highest prerogative of government. Furthermore, the tariff being a tax, it follows that the revenue so raised should be limited to the necessities of the government when economically administered. In other words, it rests upon those who would impose the tax to demonstrate that the revenue is necessary and that the tax is a proper one. It is a square issue between the two parties because the Democrats believe that taxation is a sovereign power to be used only to the extent of public necessity and for governmental purposes; the Republicans believe—and the belief finds expression in their doctrine of protection—that it ought to be used for private interests and the promotion of private gain. The issue is fairly joined and in such a contest before an intelligent people the Democrats have nothing to fear.

HE WILL BE MISSED.

How large a place the late FRANK H. DRYDOX filled in this community will soon be developed. He is dead but a day and already he is missed. As illustrating this matter let us refer to an incident occurring yesterday. It was announced early in the week that Mr. DRYDOX and Judge JENN would address the people of Mt. Pleasant, Sanpete county, last evening in the interest of Democracy. Mr. DRYDOX had long wanted to get among the people of the county named. The splendid Democratic majority which they rolled up last fall inspired in him a warm affection for the progressive community, and we have many times heard him express the opinion that Sanpete would become the banner Democratic county. He wanted to get down there among the people, to encourage them with cheering words and to aid in the organization of clubs and societies. Judge JENN wired the fact of Mr. DRYDOX's sudden death, and yesterday afternoon received this touching and sympathetic reply:

MR. PLEASANT, March 23.

To Hon. J. W. JENN: Your telegram announcing Hon. F. H. DRYDOX's death reached me with profound regret. Democracy in Sanpete county is general, and of Mt. Pleasant in particular, send condolences to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased.

FREDERICK ECKSTEIN, President.
 W. W. WOODRUFF, Secretary.

From one end of the territory to the other the news of the untimely death occasioned regret and grief. Mr. DRYDOX was perhaps the foremost man in the ranks of Democratic workers. He never wearied when laboring in the great cause of the people. Because of his earnestness and devotion, and by reason of his energy and push, his name is familiar in all Democratic circles, and every member of the organization will feel that the party has lost a great power and force for good. How great this loss will be noted as the days go, and such expressions as that quoted above come from the various Democratic societies.

BIRTH-RATE DIMINUTION.

When the complete figures of the last census shall be published they will probably furnish some interesting facts on the decline of the natural increase of population in different parts of the country and among different races. The fact that our total population falls more than a million short of what it was estimated is accepted as showing that this natural increase—the excess of births over deaths—is declining. Indeed, the actual statistics of some of the eastern states prove that it is.

Marked progress in intellectual development and intelligence is always, and among all nations, accompanied by lowering of the birth-rate and of the percentage of natural increase—and it is not unreasonable to presume that this tendency in the United States, or at least in certain classes of the population, has been increased by the careful cultivation of the idea that child-bearing is enslaving, and therefore a duty to be left to the poor. Some conspicuous advocates of woman's rights have, indeed, publicly proclaimed that if women are ever to have more rights they must have fewer children, since the affluent motherhood which NARAYAN held to be the highest honor of a woman, is incompatible with the intellectual culture and development through which alone the social position of the sex is to be exalted.

If this doctrine so assiduously inculcated in the last twenty years, has anything to do with bringing down the birth-rate in the wealthy, fashionable and cultivated communities of the east, it may prove somewhat unfortunate in the end. The census figures seem to show that the rate of births over deaths in some of the eastern states has fallen off one-half from what it was thirty years ago; and as immigrants are proverbially prolific this falling off is believed to be at the door of the old native population. The result, then, carried to its legitimate conclusion, must be that the native stock must gradually be eliminated, and a fresh population take its place. It is a matter of simple calculation. If the average number of children in an Irish or French Canadian family in Massachusetts is five, and in a native stock family two, a time will come when Massachusetts will pass out of the hands of its old native people and be owned by the descendants of Irish and French Canadian immigrants. In some of the industrial cities and towns this displacement has been effected already, and in the rural districts also of the other New England states the population is fast becoming foreign. It is evident that the masses among the immigrants who come into our states is much greater than among what is called the American stock, and that this greater increase, together with the immigration itself, must work a complete transformation of features, society, philosophy, habits and even religion, in all the Atlantic coast states as far south as "the color line." Below that point the negroes have heretofore kept immigration out, as if with the instinctive determination to make no outside interference with the question of ultimate supremacy between the American whites and themselves.

RUSSIA IN IT.

The dispatches yesterday brought word of a rumor to the effect that President HANCOCK had been given assurance by the Russian minister at Washington that the Russian government will co-operate with the United States in the matter of protecting the seals in Behring sea, and that four men-of-war would be added to a fleet of Russian ironclads now at Vladivostok. This action will doubtless be something of a surprise to England, yet nothing more than could be expected since the eastern shore of Russia is washed by this same Behring sea, and in the protection of the seal fisheries Russia has an interest second to that of the United States or England. Add to this the fact that England is the traditional enemy of Russia, has over opposed the empire of the Czar in its efforts to acquire more territory, and has especially resisted its movements southward—taking all this into account and it is not surprising at all that Russia should early manifest a disposition to support the United States against England in this issue of the Behring sea troubles.

This is a fact, too, that may help LORD SALISBURY to a better consideration and a much more reasonable conclusion on this subject than he has yet been able to arrive at.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The legislature of two years ago appropriated \$30,000 to pay the expenses of a commission composed of three men to take the preliminary steps toward a territorial display at the World's fair. It was the understanding that these commissioners were to put the machinery in motion when the subsequent legislature would provide the means for keeping it running. The governor never appointed the commission, but the appropriation made by the late legislature having been nullified by the executive veto, his excellency has fallen back on the law of 1890, and named Messrs. RICHARD MACINTOSH, R. C. CHAMBERS and N. A. EMERY, as commissioners, and better selections for the work in hand could not have been made. They are representatives of the business, political and social classes, are popular and are all heavily interested in Utah. Furthermore, they enjoy the confidence and esteem of the community.

As we understand it, these gentlemen propose to serve without compensation, giving their time and effort in the cause of the territory. The plan is to raise money—If possible the sum appropriated by the Legislature—from our well-to-do public spirited citizens, as a loan, the security being the presumption that the next Legislature, in the event of the failure of Congress to pass the vetoed bill, will pay the debt. The Hawaiian does not doubt that the legislature will keep the faith thus irregularly but honestly pledged.

It will be a shame, in which every citizen will share, if this territory does not appear at the fair with a creditable display. The scheme proposed seems a feasible one, and we hope it will be successful. In which event Utah will make an exhibit worthy of her, in spite of the opposition of a narrow-minded executive.

FAS-ISM.

When one of the leading literary men of America was asked to contribute to the erection of a monument to the memory of one of the most influential philosophers of the pessimistic school, he answered: "Not a dollar. I am ready to contribute towards building monuments to those who make us hope, but I will not contribute a dollar to the memory of those who make us despair." Goethe said, "Give me your beliefs: I have doubts enough of my own." All strong natures, for positive things, for contact with realities, for faith that one can build upon, for convictions that are as rock under the shifting sands of life, never become its leading side without helping the source of growth and strength, and ultimately destroying the power of achievement. Hope and faith are as essential to great works and noble living as pure air is essential to health and vitality. It is a profound saying that one of the great teachers that children learn only when they are cheerful. Cheerfulness is the mood of receptivity; it is the opening of the whole nature to the sunshine. Despondency and despair are the closing of the nature, the shutting up of man within himself. The world has nothing to learn from pessimism. If the worst things that could be said about life were true, if there were no God, no immortality, nothing but a sensation and a material universe, it would still be the worst policy to fasten attention upon those things. In the worst possible world hope would still be the best possible policy. There is nothing worth finding in the slough of pessimism. It is the place where temptation has the greatest power, and resistance the least force. It is a blessed thought that it is, after all, only a slough, a desolate, muddy spot in a great, substantial, beautiful landscape; a place where one often gets themselves lost, and closing their eyes believe that the slough is universal, but a place which is still circumscribed and limited.

THE FEEDING of some of the sea fishes is enormous. Our knowledge of this subject has been increased by Dr. FLETCHER of the Fishery board of Scotland, who has determined the number of eggs produced by thirty-nine species. It appears that the ling produces from twenty to thirty millions of eggs on an average. The cod produces from two to seven or eight millions of eggs; the haddock, from two or three hundred thousand to nearly a million, and the eel from about one to two or three millions. In the herring the number ranges from twenty to about fifty thousand, and a greater number than is usually supposed. Among flat fish, the most fertile is the turbot, with from three or four to six or ten million eggs. In proportion to its size the flounder (fluke) produces more eggs than any other fish, the number varying from over five hundred thousand to about one million and a half.

THE LADIES of Philadelphia, Turner Galmeide had lots of fun a few nights since at a leap year ball. They wore starched shirt fronts, high collars and neckties man fashion, selected their partners for the dances and treated them to beer. If a man refused to dance or drink he was fined a quarter, and if he became absent-minded and extended a similar invitation he was let off with ten cents. Among the dances was the bag cotillon in which the unfortunate men were compelled to trip it on the light fantastic with flour bags about their heads and feet. The rule forbidding the men to treat was abolished at midnight, but before then the ladies, with which the ladies exercised their franchise was alarming to their husbands, who were looking on.

THE OPINION has been gaining ground for some years that toads are not venomous. Now, again, it is believed that the writer of "Shakespeare" was correct in saying that toads sweat venom. The Lancet states that the toad does secrete a venom of a tolerably powerful character. Instead of his secretions being placed, as in the case of snakes, entirely through the salivary glands, it is actually secreted by the skin, so that the world sweated is most accurately descriptive. Dr. GUTHRIE kept a small toad in a cage with some lizards, and one of them, having bitten the toad, became convulsed and died in less than two minutes.

In a case tried in the high court in England, one day in this month, some evidence was given as to the medical opinion expressed by a surgeon's assistant. This gentleman was described by the witness as "our doctor's locum tenens." Mr. Justice DENMAN thereupon inquired if the witness knew the meaning of the term, and gave, as his reason for enquiring, an awful reminiscence of "a witness, the other day, who said that when she could not find the doctor, she always went instead to the curate, his 'locum tenens'."

ANXIOUS DEEDS, of Pleasantville, N. J., finally got tired of "Annie Rooney," and when the boys found that out they gave her a dose of the song every night in a second. Her mother was appealed to by the exasperated maiden, who let the minstrels know that when they came again she would have it in for them.

"Would have it in for them," as SALLUST remarks in the second book. Last Saturday night, on the same old provocation, Mrs. D. fired seven pistol shots into the crowd, which the boys returned with stones and a war is on. ANNIE says her Joe is not in that crowd.

ACCORDING to Polish stories, the Germans have organized a balloon spy system on the Russian border, using air-ships which appear to be under perfect control. If this is true Germany has added to the art and science of war the most valuable contribution yet invented. But as nobody but a Yankee could have got up such a contrivance, it is pretty certain that the world would have heard of it before this time if there was anything in it.

THE HIGHEST place in the world regularly inhabited is stated to be the Buddhist monastery Haino, in Tibet, which is about 16,000 feet above sea level. The next highest is Galesa, a railroad station in Peru, which is located at a height of 15,655 feet; near it, at the same level, a railway tunnel 3,847 feet in length is being driven through the mountains. The elevation of the city of Potosi, in Bolivia, is 13,380 feet; Curico, in Peru, 11,880; La Paz, Bolivia, 10,383 feet, and Leadville, in Colorado, 10,300 feet.

HARVARD ARCHAEOLOGISTS are now making every effort in Honduras to obtain intelligent clues of history of what is supposed to have been a race of people as ancient as the Egyptians. The pyramids found there, combined with the style of building stone, erection of buildings, etc., would indicate that a race of enlightened people had existed there centuries ago, of whom no other records exist.

THE GERMAN printers are suffering severely from their ill-advised strike. In Leipzig alone there are 534 men and 350 women who have failed to obtain re-employment in the printing houses, their places having been filled by non-union bands. Reports from other towns speak of the condition of printers out of work as very distressful.

THE Italia Evangelica reports the papal budget for 1892. The income is from the following sources: 1,500,000 lire from spiritual dignitaries and offices and admission fees to the museums; 2,500,000 lire from the post office; 3,000,000 lire, from English consuls. This shows the papal trust and confidence in English stocks.

IT TURNS out that it was not LOPEZ who betrayed MAXIMILIAN in the disastrous attempt to raise the French flag over Mexico, but MAXIMILIAN who sent LOPEZ to arrange the surrender of the French army on condition that he (MAX) might be allowed to escape. The facts have just transpired.

VISCOUNT CROSS declares that at present there are not in Ireland fifty boycotted farms, whereas five years ago nearly five thousand people were suffering from boycotting. Thus it appears that England's policy is productive of satisfaction and peace.

A TONGAN man, Pleimoutese phenomenon, is creating a sensation in Paris by making the most elaborate calculations without a moment's hesitation. He can work out two complicated calculations at the same time. He never makes a mistake, however intricate the figures may be.

PRINCESS KAIRA, heiress to the throne of Hawaii, has just finished her course of training at a school in Northamptonshire, England, and will continue her education at Wellesley college.

THE SHAH of Persia has more than thirty-five millions of dollars worth of ornaments, gems and precious stones in one strong room, twenty by fourteen feet.

A LEAGUE has been formed in Berlin to combat the frivolities and tyrannies of fashion. It will have its hands full.

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

New York Herald: She—Did you call me your angel because you think I am shy? He—No, because you harp so.

Seattle Soundings: Tomson—Does your wife open your letters, Johnson? Johnson—Never, unless they are marked private.

Funk: He—My wife never got the better of me but once. She—Lucky she never, when was that? He (sighing)—When she married me.

Yarmouth Register: "Do you wear your sunniest smiles when you want to get an unusual favor from your husband?" "No; I wear my bliniest looks."

Boston Post: Young Wife—Jack, mother says she wants to be crowned. Jack—All right! Tell her to put on her things, and I'll take her down at once.

New Orleans Delta: If a man's wife caught him kissing his typewriter, and would be inclined to be a typographical error, but would certainly be a misprint and would be promptly corrected.

Lansing News: "Yes," said young Rudkin, who sat in the calm disregard of the clock, "I may say that I am a fixture in our office now."

"I know," said his wife, who sat next him, "but this isn't your office, you know."

New York Star: "Am I cross-eyed, Charley?" asked the rich girl. "Yes, Maude; but who wouldn't be with your eyes? If my optics were as beautiful as yours, I'd be trying to look into them myself, too."

Philadelphia Record: "When I lost my fortune there was no thing I regretted so much as that I couldn't afford to keep my excellent cook any longer. 'And what did you do?'" "I married her."

OUR QUERY BOX.

George Brown: "Demimus vobiscum" means "The Lord be with you."

Z. E.: The Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua was incorporated under an act of the Fifty-third Congress at its second session.

Ezra: A drugist is not obliged to sell stamps any more than he is obliged to sell sheet iron or conduct an employment bureau.

E. G.: Priests of the Armenian Rite, which is recognized by the Roman Catholic church, are allowed to have wives under certain restrictions.

Cooper: The Latin-American states are all the states settled by the Spaniards—Mexico Central American states, and South American states.

E. M. S.: Cards come from Asia at the time of the Crusades. Before the era of paper they were made of ivory, papyrus and canvas, and sometimes of wood.

Inquirer: The United States government never coined a 124-cent silver piece. There was a Spanish 124-cent silver piece in exclusive circulation in the United States, and it was coined in Mexico.

Citizen: No, sir; a naturalized Roman Catholic cannot be President of the United States. Neither can a naturalized Protestant, nor a naturalized Mohammedan, nor a naturalized anything else.

Lady: Mary, Mother of Jesus; Miriam, sister of Moses; Odjibah, the first wife of Mahon.

and Fatima, Mahomet's daughter, have been called "the four perier women."

H. C. M.: The World's fair will open for exhibition purposes on May 1, 1893, and close October 31, of the same year. Dedication ceremonies will take place on October 12, 1892.

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Dr. R. R. Boyle, Third and Oxford sts., Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "For two years I have prescribed Ayer's Sarsaparilla in numerous instances, and I find it highly efficacious in the treatment of all disorders of the blood."

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